

$$\min_{\mathbf{r}_{c}, \ \boldsymbol{\theta}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{N_{m}} w_{k} \middle| \left\langle H_{m}^{P} \left(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c}, \ t \right) \right\rangle_{t} - H_{c}^{P} \left(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c} \right) \right\}.$$

or

$$\min_{\mathbf{r}_{c}, \boldsymbol{\theta}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{N_{m}} w_{k} \middle| \sqrt{\left(H_{m}^{P} \left(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c}, t \right)^{2} \right)_{t}} - H_{c}^{P} \left(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c} \right) \right| \right\}.$$

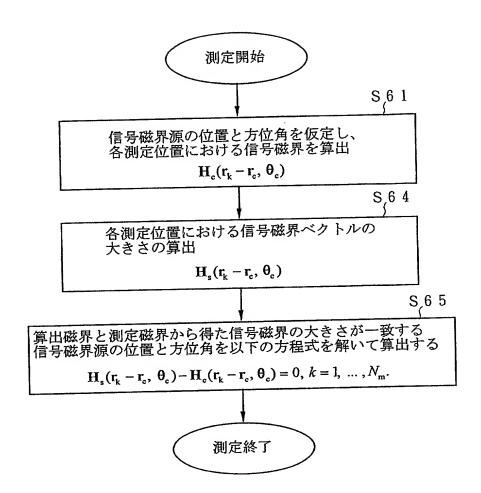
or

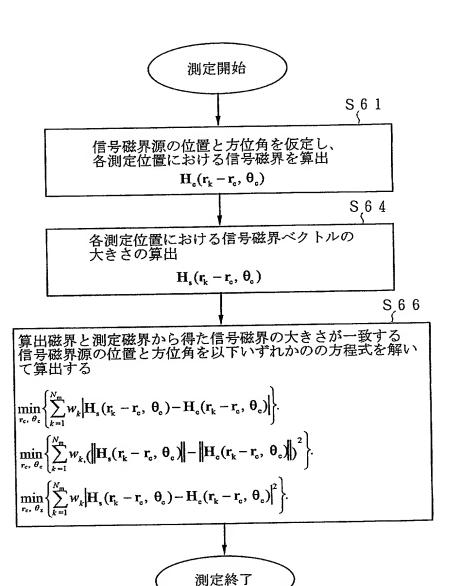
$$\min_{\mathbf{r}_{e}, \theta_{z}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{N_{m}} w_{k} \left| \left\langle H_{m}^{P} \left(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c}, t \right) \right\rangle_{t} - H_{e}^{P} \left(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c} \right)^{2} \right\}.$$

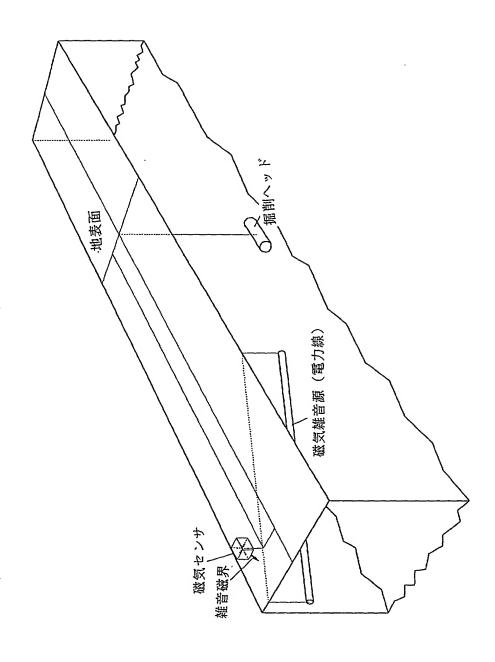
or

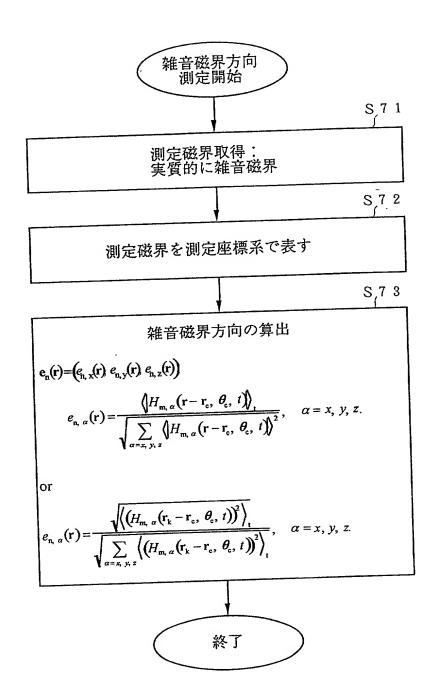
$$\min_{\mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{z}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{N_{m}} w_{k} \sqrt{\left(H_{m}^{P} \left(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c}, t \right)^{2} \right)_{t}} - H_{c}^{P} \left(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c} \right)^{2} \right\}.$$

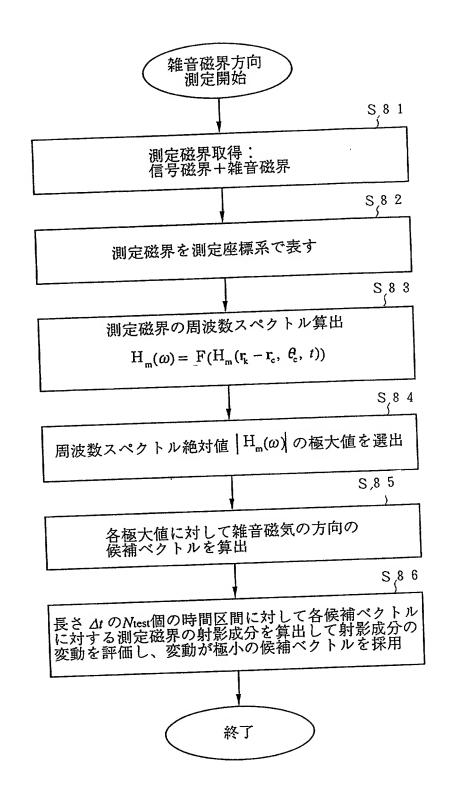
測定終了

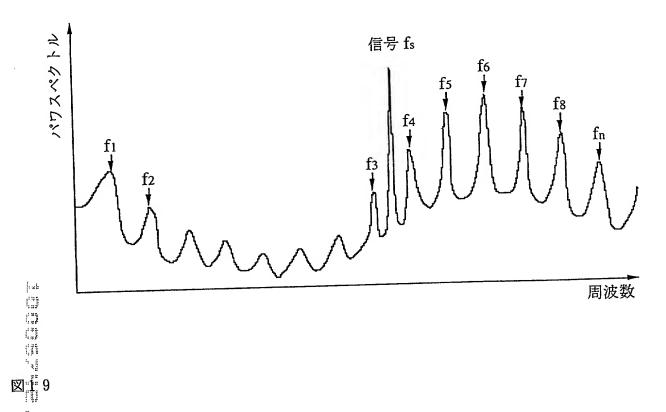


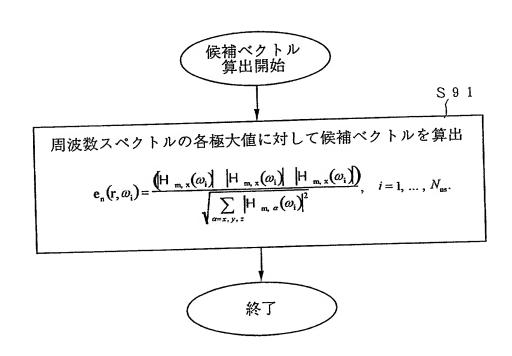














S,1 0 1

周波数スペクトルの各極大値に対して当該周波数を中心 周波数とする狭帯域フィルタにより、測定磁界注の当該 周波数成分を抽出

S₁ 0 2

フィルタリングにより抽出された各周波数成分に対して 候補ベクトル

$$e_n(r) = (e_{n,x}(r), e_{n,y}(r), e_{n,z}(r))$$

を以下のいずれかの処理により算出

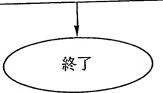
$$e_{n, \alpha}(\mathbf{r}, \omega_{i}) = \frac{\left\langle \left| H_{m, \alpha}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c}, \omega_{i}, t) \right\rangle \right\rangle_{t}}{\sqrt{\sum_{\alpha=x, y, z} \left\langle \left| H_{m, \alpha}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c}, \omega_{i}, t) \right\rangle \right\rangle^{2}}},$$

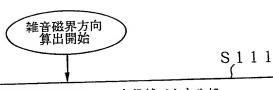
$$\alpha = x, y, z; i = 1, \dots, N_{ns}.$$

または

$$e_{n,\alpha}(\mathbf{r}, \omega_{i}) = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\left(H_{m,x}(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c}, \omega_{i}, t)\right)^{2}\right)_{t}}}{\sqrt{\sum_{\alpha=x,y,z}\left(\left(H_{m,\alpha}(\mathbf{r}_{k} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c}, \omega_{i}, t)\right)^{2}\right)_{t}}},$$

$$\alpha = x, y, z; i = 1, ..., N_{ns}.$$





長さ At のNiest個の時間区間に対して各候補ベクトルに 直交する平面への測定磁界の射影成分を算出

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}_{m}^{P}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \; \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c}, \; \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i}, \; t) &= \mathbf{H}_{m}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \; \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c}, \; t) \\ &- (\mathbf{H}_{m}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \; \boldsymbol{\theta}_{c}, \; t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n}(\mathbf{r}, \; \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i})) \mathbf{e}_{n}(\mathbf{r}, \; \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i}), \; i = 1, \; \dots, \; N_{ns}. \end{aligned}$$

S,112

射影成分の変動量

 $\nu_{\text{eval, k}}$ (ω), $k = 1, ..., N_{\text{test}}$ を以下のいずれか方法で算出

$$v_{\text{eval, k}}(\omega_{i}) = \left(H_{\text{m, q}}^{P}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c}, \omega_{i}, t)\right)_{T_{\text{t,k}}}, q = 1, 2; k = 1, ..., N_{\text{test}}; i = 1, ..., N_{\text{ns}}.$$

$$v_{\text{eval, k}}(\omega_i) = \langle \mathbf{H}_{\text{m}}^{\text{P}}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{\text{c}}, \ \boldsymbol{e}_{\text{c}}, \ \omega_i, \ t) \rangle_{T_{\text{c,k}}}, \ k = 1, \dots, N_{\text{test}}; \ i = 1, \dots, N_{\text{ns}}.$$

$$\pm \text{?} t$$

$$v_{\text{eval, k}}(\omega_{i}) = \left\{ (H_{\text{m, q}}^{P}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c}, \omega_{i}, t))^{2} \right\}_{T_{ck}},$$

$$q = 1, 2; k = 1, ..., N_{\text{test}}; i = 1, ..., N_{\text{ns}}.$$

または

$$v_{\text{eval, k}}(\omega_{i}) = \sqrt{\left((H_{\text{m, q}}^{\text{P}} (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{c}, \theta_{c}, \omega_{i}, t))^{2} \right)_{\text{T, k}}},$$

$$q = 1, 2; k = 1, ..., N_{\text{test}}; i = 1, ..., N_{\text{ns}}.$$

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以下の分散が最小となる候補ベクトルを雑音磁界の方向として採用

$$\operatorname{var}(\omega_{i}) = \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{mean}_{k}((\nu_{\operatorname{eval}, k}(\omega_{i}) - \operatorname{mean}_{k}(\nu_{\operatorname{eval}, k}(\omega_{i})))^{2})}}{\operatorname{mean}_{k}(\nu_{\operatorname{eval}, k}(\omega_{i}))}, i = 1, \dots, N_{\operatorname{ns}}.$$

